

57

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

OHIO STATE ASYLUM

FOR THE EDUCATION OF

IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE YOUTH,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO:

FOR THE YEAR 1859.



COLUMBUS:

RICHARD NEVINS, STATE PRINTER.

1860.

OHIO STATE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS,

COLUMBUS, *November 1, 1859.*

Gov. S. P. CHASE,

SIR: I have the honor of herewith communicating to you the Third Annual Report of the Trustees of this Institution, with the Report of Dr. R. J. Patterson, Superintendent.

Respectfully yours,

W. DENNISON, Jr.,

President.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES.

HON. WM. DENNISON, JR., COLUMBUS, O.
HON. ASHER COOK, PERRYSBURG, O.
N. S. TOWNSEND, M.D. AVON, O.

SUPERINTENDENT,


R. J. PATTERSON, M.D.

MATRON,

MISS HARRIET F. PURPLE.

TEACHERS,

MISS JULIA B. BURBANK,
MISS EMILY C. WHITMAN,



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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

As required by law, the Trustees of the Ohio State Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, submit to your honorable body, their Third Annual Report.

After another year's observation and experience, the Trustees continue firmly as ever, convinced of the practical utility of efforts to improve the condition of this class of unfortunates. The evidences of improvement in the pupils of this Institution for the past year, have been most marked and gratifying.

It affords the Trustees great gratification to be able to say that they have the best reasons to be satisfied with the ability and fidelity of the Superintendent, Dr. Patterson, and his assistants, in their various departments.

They have also the gratification of noting that this Institution is beginning to attract its due share of attention, and is gradually making its way into public sympathy and favor. When all shall be apprized of what such an Institution is doing, it is not doubted but that this will take equal rank with the other noble charities of our State.

The only regret the Trustees have to express is, that the means of accommodation in the Institution are so inadequate to the wants of all those in the State who need its benefits. This regret is felt principally on account of those whose applications have been refused for want of room, and who are thus left to grow old without sharing the only means of education that can be of use to them. Since the parents of feeble-minded children in all parts of the State have heard of the existence of a State Institution of this character, it is the more painful to reject such applications, since, naturally enough, they expect that the State has made provision for this, as ample as her resources and humane attention to the condition of other unfortunates would seem to promise.

There is also another reason for regretting the limited accommodations in this Institution. It is not possible to educate and provide for a few pupils at as low a rate, *per capita*, as would be practicable for a larger number. The cause of this is, of course, obvious enough; the same officers, rents, &c., are required in an Institution that contains only thirty pupils, that would be needed for an Institution that contains four times that number. Such considerations of economy and humanity, will, the Trustees doubt not, have weight with your honorable body.

The Trustees, therefore, urgently repeat the recommendations of the last year's report, to purchase the grounds upon which the Institution stands, and to enlarge the buildings.

The amount required to purchase the Institution grounds, according to a provision contained in the lease, will require the sum of \$8,333, which is considered a low price for it.

To make the buildings adequate to present requirements, there should be the addition of a wing extending westward from the main building, and the elevation of the main building one story. These additions and changes are recommended after a thorough examination by the State Architect, and with a due regard, the Trustees believe, to utility, economy and taste. The whole amount asked for to complete these additions as embraced in the plan and drafts herewith submitted, is \$6,000. The sum of \$3,000, appropriated for two years successively in addition to the \$3,000 (the bequest of the late Mr. Charles Chapman,) which will be available within that time, would complete this needed extension, and furnish the same, ready for use.

Should not the General Assembly think it expedient to purchase the site at the present time, or to enlarge the buildings to the extent herein recommended, the Trustees would then respectfully urge the absolute necessity of an appropriation for re-roofing the main building, which should be done in order to its preservation before another season, and the good economy of adding another story, when it will be attended with much less expense than at another time, is apparent. This alone would materially increase the room within the Institution. The cost of re-roofing, with the additional story, will not exceed \$1,500.

The income of the past year from all sources, amounted to \$9,777, of which \$8,200 was from the legislative appropriation, and \$1,577 from paying pupils. The expenditures for all purposes for the same time, including

the payment of some indebtedness at the close of the last year, have amounted to \$9,051 06, by which it will be seen that the expenditures have not exceeded the income. In the expenditures for the year, are included some necessary additions to school apparatus and furniture, together with certain repairs and improvements which should not be regarded as properly belonging to current expenses.

For a detailed account of all these expenditures, see the Report of the Superintendent, herewith annexed.

ESTIMATES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR AS FOLLOWS :

For rent and insurance of buildings-----	\$525
“ salaries -----	1,870
“ wages -----	1,136
“ provisions and current expenses -----	4,458
“ extension of buildings -----	3,000
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	\$10,989

For the year 1861 a like amount will be needed.

W. DENNISON, JR.,
N. S. TOWNSEND,
ASHER COOK.

Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees:

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to the requirements of law, I submit to you the Third Annual Report of the Ohio State Asylum for Idiots.

The year just closed has been one of success to this Institution, in all of its departments. Its facilities for usefulness have been augmented; its inmates have received, in addition to the care and protection of a home, such systematic special training as has seemed to us best adapted to the promotion of their permanent improvement and highest welfare.

The teachers, Misses Burbank and Whitman, continue to render their unremitting efforts to arouse, sustain and improve the feeble minds committed to their special care; and their extended experience, faithfulness and ability cannot be too highly estimated. The Matron, Miss Purple, has labored faithfully and effectively in her department, rendering our pupils as comfortable, cheerful and happy as their limited capacities allow. The attendants are such as I could desire, kind, careful, and watchful to do what they can for the welfare and improvement of their charges.

Some of the pupils have improved more rapidly than could have been anticipated, judging from previous history, and their condition when admitted. Others have gained less, and yet have met our expectations, and those of their friends. A few, though they have altered perceptibly, for the better, have progressed but tardily, and their advancement promises to be as much in the future. In all, there has been more or less improvement. Most of them give reason to indulge the hope, under further training, of future usefulness. Evil passions, vicious habits and propensities have been modified, in some cases eradicated, and the beginning of a better life, and the dawning of a brighter future have appeared. The older pupils are being taught some useful employments, having in view their self-reliance and future self-support. Some, by special means, are gaining slowly the elements of a common school education; others are in course

of a physical training, more particularly. A few, in addition to physical and mental exercise, receive medical treatment, and all are subject to hygienic regulations.

All of our children are, compared with other children, *peculiar*; and in several of them these peculiarities and eccentricities amount to a degree of mental derangement, rather than feebleness of mind, only; their waywardness and unusual conduct depending upon some existing or pre-existing disease of the brain. Other more clearly marked cases of idiocy doubtless depend upon an originally defective organization. All need that special treatment and training which can only be obtained in an Institution adapted in its management to their peculiar wants.

But, aside from any claims of humanity, which, in every Christian land, will ever stand paramount to every other consideration, the diminution of crime, vagrancy and pauperism, and the protection to society, to which the improvement of this class of persons points, in our opinion as fully justify the labor and expense incurred in their behalf, as that in behalf of any other class of infirm among us, and more than most others.

But in Ohio, considerations of human sympathy, guided by an enlightened economy,—a pervading sense of duty to the weak,—the dependent more than to the strong, that instinct of compassion toward a being in distress, which should dwell, and probably does dwell in every human breast, will ever have a controlling influence in deciding what should be done for each and every dependent class in our commonwealth.

On this topic I beg leave to direct your attention to some pertinent remarks found in the Eleventh Annual Report of the Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded Youth. These extracts, written by the distinguished superintendent of that Institution, after many years' experience and observation, are entitled to consideration, and will be read with interest:

“It seems probable that when, in the progress of human development, men begin to emerge from barbarism and enter upon civilization—when entire reliance upon himself for protection of life and property is partly given up by the individual and assumed by society—then many unfortunate persons are kept alive who at an earlier period would have been abandoned to perish—many feeble children, old men, and persons so defective, deformed or mutilated that they could not provide food and clothing for themselves.

“This probably comes about without much reflection or even conscious

purpose on the part of those who compose society; for, as in the animal kingdom, increase of temperature brings into swarming life races before unknown, so in man the new social qualities develop latent moral qualities, and among those qualities is the instinctive feeling that none in human form must be left to freeze or starve. The sight of helpless suffering, which formerly would have prompted the beholder to put the sufferer quickly out of his way, and perhaps out of life, now awakens that feeling of compassion which was implanted for the purpose of relieving distress.

“As man’s nature is further developed, that is, as civilization advances, the reason begins to work, and to call in science to direct aright that instinctive compassion which underlies all public charity. Science soon points out the importance of system in the administration of public benevolence, and especially of classification among its objects. It is then found that classification not only facilitates and perfects the modes of relief, but that by reflex action it strengthens the public feeling of compassion which called the system into being.

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“It is a grave question whether the true interests of humanity may be most promoted by government taking part in the works of charity, or leaving them entirely to the compassionate instincts of the people. Whenever this question is considered, we should lay great stress upon the fact that government, in the exercise of one of its highest functions, to wit: the development of the moral capacities of the people, may do much to train and strengthen their compassionate instincts, by leading the way for a time, until the care of the helpless and suffering may be safely left to them.

“The question, however, is practically of no immediate moment in this country; for it has become the policy in those States of the Union which are most advanced in civilization that, besides general provision for the helpless poor, there shall be special provision at public charge for the maintenance and care of indigent insane and demented persons.”

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“In the first place, we may be sure that wise obedience to any humane impulse must always lead to good results, and even to true economy; and that, if it fails to do so, it was because the impulse was not sufficiently tempered by wisdom.

“In the next place, public provision for any class of the helpless may be so administered as to have a tendency to check, rather than favor, their

increase. At first, a greater burden seems to fall upon the central government; but the whole weight of it has really to be borne by some part of the community; and if, by centralization, and a wise system of economy, and by efforts to check the increase of numbers, this burden can be lightened, it is better for the whole people.

“But, whatever may be the final judgment respecting the best mode of administering public charity, it may be safely taken for granted that the State will continue for a long time to provide all those merciful appliances which wise benevolence may contrive for the cure or care of the great class of insane and demented, and we may fairly claim a share of her benefits for the idiot, as properly belonging to the class.”

“The claim of the lunatic for maintenance and care is founded on his helplessness. Like a ship at sea, whose compass is broken or lost, he cannot make the voyage of life without a pilot: and, not only is he sure to make shipwreck if left without convoy, but in his driftings he is apt to run down and damage others. It is the same with idiots—only their claim is still stronger. Men usually become insane or demented after they have ceased to grow—after body and mind have both become unpliant—after the disposition to imitate, and the readiness to form habits, have greatly lessened. Still, every one in our community admits that all should be done that can be done for improving the condition even of incurable lunatics.—Now, all the considerations which are urged in favor of provision by the public for them, can be urged with even greater force in behalf of the idiots; and many others can be added. There is the same instinct prompting us to act, and there are various reasons which commend special action in their behalf.

“Idiots are among us, and we cannot get rid of them. They must exert a certain social influence, for better or for worse. If they are looked upon with respect, in virtue of the sign of humanity which they bear, all blurred and imperfect though it be; if they are treated with the tenderness due to their helplessness; if they are carefully trained and taught to the extent of their capacity—then their influence will be good, by calling out good in others, if in no other way, and the sad lesson of their lives will not all be lost.

“If, on the other hand, they are neglected, and allowed to become the butt of thoughtless boys, and the jest of coarse men, they sink lower and lower toward brutishness; they grow more stupid and burdensome, or violent

and ungovernable, until, at last, having become objects of terror and disgust to their kindred, they are often thrown upon public charge. They have lived only to show, in their own degradation and suffering, and in the blunted moral sense of others around them, the sad effect of neglecting or despising anything in human form.

“Contrast the moral influence, compare the cost even of such a creature’s life, with that of one of the same class, who, being carefully trained in habits of cleanliness, order, obedience and industry, lived always a child, but a docile and harmless one.

“Some may say, in answer to all this, that it does not concern the State.

“The reply is, that, spite of all that can be done by others for these unfortunate children, the heaviest part of the burden and suffering must fall on the parents, and on those nearest of kin ; secondly, that the parents, in most cases, are utterly unable to provide the proper means for teaching and training them ; thirdly, that the same sort of objections might be made to public provision for that great class of insane and demented persons to which we have shown that idiots properly belong.

“Besides these general considerations in favor of continued and ample support of the Institution for idiotic children, there are other special ones which have been so often dwelt upon in former reports, that bare mention of some of them will suffice.

“It is one theory that instruction must be given to every child that seeks it; and the State carries the theory into practice, not only by superintending the machinery of public instruction, but by maintaining those parts of it which the towns cannot properly be called upon to do, as normal schools and by providing special instruction to certain classes which cannot be taught in common schools, as the blind and deaf mutes.

“The idiotic child needs special instruction, which cannot be given in common schools ; and, although his capacity for receiving it is vastly less than that of a blind or deaf child, his need of it is still greater than theirs. Their claim for special instruction is admitted on account of what they lack, not of what they have ; and he lacks even more than they do.

“Long experience has shown that the neglect of idiots not only causes their deterioration, and increases their suffering, but also demoralizes others. It has shown, moreover, that the lunatic asylum is not the proper place for them.

“More recent experience, in various countries of Europe, and in several of the United States, has proved that much may be done to improve their sad condition, in various ways, by means of schools specially adapted to their condition and capacity.”

“In all these schools, experience proves that special care and instruction will, now and then, save out of the class of idiots a child who did not properly belong there, who would have remained there,—a child who was merely backward, but who, being misunderstood or abused, remained undeveloped.

“It proves that a certain number, who would surely have remained helpless and useless, if not specially treated, can take care of themselves, and be useful to others; that girls, especially, can be so trained as to earn their livelihood by assisting in household work.”

“It proves that the majority of them can be arrested in that retrogression toward brutalism, to which neglected idiots seem naturally prone; that they can be made to like order, cleanliness and occupation, and to become docile, obedient and affectionate; so that their lives shall be characterized by predominance of the human over the animal part of their nature.”

“Finally, experience proves that in almost every case, some improvement can be made in the bodily condition and habits, if not in the mental capacity of these most wretched and helpless of the children of men.”

Idiots and imbeciles, as we have remarked in a former report, present a greater variety of characters as regards intellectual capacity and moral bias than exists among other classes who are above them in mental power, and it is difficult to discover any very distinct line of demarcation between the most intelligent of the former class, and a large number of the less gifted of those in every community who are regarded as of sound and disposing mind.

The condition of idiots and imbeciles is believed to be what it is, by reason of an originally defective organization, or in many cases, as we think, from physical disease at a very early period of their existence, and before that period of development, after birth, in which we look for mental manifestations. This disease, or abnormal physical action, though it may have subsequently subsided, has left its permanent impression as shown in the peculiar phenomena of idiocy and imbecility. Several of our pupils, of healthy parentage were to all appearances, healthy in body, and bright in intellect in early life, but who, at a tender age having become subjects of physical disease, affecting particularly the nervous system, will carry its marks

in all subsequent life—in some cases, in the shape of physical deformities, and in all, by peculiarities and deficiency in mental manifestation. A very few of our pupils present many of the characteristics of insanity, rather than those of well marked idiocy, and I doubt not that the mental phenomena which they exhibit, would, in adults, be regarded as evidences of mental derangement, and commitment be made to a Lunatic Asylum, where the causes would be set down in the reports, as “constitutional.” These cases give evidence of slight chronic irritation of the brain, delusions and other marks of a degree of mental derangement as well as imbecility. Nevertheless, this is undoubtedly the proper place for these. They cannot be well cared for in the family at home; in County Infirmaries nothing is done for their improvement, and the Lunatic Asylum, it is agreed on all hands, is not the proper place. They need different treatment from that adopted in hospitals for the insane, and it is not safe to associate any class of children with adult insane persons. We have many applications for those who are partially deranged, as well as imbecile in mind, and were it not for the limited capacity of our buildings, it would, in my opinion, be unwise to exclude them as we now do, as most children who are thus partially insane, need the same care and educational treatment for their reclamation, that are resorted to for the strengthening and improvement of imbeciles.

To overcome, as far as possible, the physical and consequent mental and moral infirmities and deficiencies of these children, to train them in habits of order and propriety, to implant in them a sense of moral obligation, to develop a capacity for useful occupations, to cure their diseases, or, at least mitigate their sufferings, and in every possible way to elevate and improve them, is the noble object of this Institution. It has enough at present and in prospect to do, in regard to both numbers and conditions of inmates and applicants who will become such. It is filled with pupils who can be seen at all proper times, and of whose progress any intelligent person may judge. With the limited number (30) under treatment, I think it is accomplishing all that its friends have ever claimed for it.

BUILDINGS.

More room is needed in order to accommodate all the applicants who might be greatly benefitted by the special management which their cases demand, and double our present number would not greatly increase the cost of support. Allowing it to be the settled policy of the State to purchase,

at some future day, the site at present occupied, with improvements, according to a stipulation therefor contained in the lease of it, then I would suggest to your Board the propriety of asking the Legislature for an appropriation of \$3,000, for two years successively, which, with the \$3,000 bequest of the late Charles Chapman, (mentioned in our last annual report) will be sufficient to elevate the center building and add a wing to the present structure, in accordance with the plans, specifications, and drawings prepared by the State Architect, by order of a former Legislature. For these sums, the proposed extension can be completed and supplied with heating apparatus and furnished for the reception of pupils—and thus, by a moderate expenditure, the present capacity of the Institution can be more than doubled, and its effective force and usefulness vastly increased. The center building will require a new roof, during the coming year, and, of course, should be elevated at the same time. The cost of this elevation and re-roofing will be \$1,500.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Disbursements.</i>	
Bal. in Treas'y Nov. 15, '58_	\$ 36 56	Cash paid for sundries.....	\$4,333 47
Appropriation April 12, '58_	1,500 00	Checks drawn, and held for	
“ April 5, '59_	3,000 00	payment.....	203 09
	<u>\$4,536 56</u>		<u>\$4,536 56</u>

WAGES, RENT, REPAIRS, &C.

Appropriation April 5, '59_	<u>\$2,000 00</u>	Cash paid for sundries.....	<u>\$2,000 00</u>
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SALARIES.

Bal. in Treas'y Nov. 15, '58_	\$ 895 00	Cash paid to sundry persons_	\$2,217 50
Appropriation April 5, '59_	1,700 00	Checks drawn, and held for	
		payment.....	147 50
		Bal. in Treas'y Nov. 15, '59_	230 00
	<u>\$2,595 00</u>		<u>\$2,595 00</u>

For a detailed statement see Appendix.

By the foregoing statement it will be seen that there is a small balance in the Treasury, applicable to the payment of salaries. The books at the Auditor of State's office will show a larger amount than this by \$350 59. Checks having been drawn to this amount but not presented for payment, before the close of the year.

The expenditures of the past year have been kept within our available revenues. At the close of the last fiscal year, some indebtedness on account of certain improvements was reported, not exceeding the amount it was expected, would be received on account of paying pupils. The amount received from this source is \$1,577, with which the accounts alluded to have been discharged, and the balance \$494 95 is on deposit, subject to your order.

During the coming year, also, there will be some extra expenditures on account of building a front fence to Asylum grounds and other repairs and improvements which are quite indispensable, not exceeding in amount what may be expected from the same source. Should your Board so direct, these necessary repairs can be made from this fund without special legislative appropriation.

The appropriation made by the last Legislature for the expenses of the first quarter of the fiscal year, 1860, being but \$500, will not be sufficient, and I therefore suggest that the Legislature be asked to appropriate \$500, in addition, early in the coming session. The balances to the credit of the Institution, Nov. 15, 1858, were merely nominal, unpaid accounts having accumulated in sufficient amount prior to that date to exhaust them. Without this explanation, which was also made in our last year's report, our available revenue for the current year appears to be greater than it really has been. The item for rent of buildings, is an extra expense not usually chargeable to State Institutions, the State in all other cases being owner of the premises occupied. As we have remarked elsewhere, double our present number of pupils could be supported within a mere trifle of our present expenditures, without any increase whatever for salaries or rents, and this is an additional argument for increasing, at an early day, the capacity of our buildings.

ESTIMATES FOR 1860 AND 1861.

For rent and insurance of buildings -----	\$525
“ salaries -----	1,870
“ wages -----	1,136
“ fuel and lights -----	330
“ feed for stock -----	270
“ provisions, repairs, &c. -----	3,858
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	\$7,989
For the year 1861, -----	7,989

Commending this Institution, with its dependent inmates, many of whom know not from whence come the kind benefactions which they receive, to the care of an overruling Providence, and to the same fostering hand that has hitherto sustained it, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

R. J. PATTERSON.

STATE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 1, 1859.

APPENDIX.

Ohio Asylum for Idiots—Payments of General Expenses.

Date.	To whom Paid.	On what Account.	Amount.
1858.			
Nov. 16	Lena Snyder.....	Serviees as Washer, 1 month..	\$10 00
.. 16	E. Schneider.....	“ “ “ ..	10 00
.. 16	D. Peyton.....	“ “ “ ..	8 00
.. 18	J. & L. Zettler.....	Groceries.....	78 04
.. 18	G. G. Bradford & Co....	1 266 bushels of coal.....	114 00
.. 18	N. Sites.....	One coffee mill.....	4 50
.. 19	Jno. R. Cook.....	Drugs and medicines.....	5 35
.. 19	J. Williamson.....	16 cords of wood.....	32 00
.. 19	Mrs. C. M. Neville.....	Rent of building.....	125 00
.. 20	J. R. Paul & Co.....	3,200 lbs of ice.....	19 00
.. 20	G. G. Bradford & Co....	1,266 bushels of coal.....	114 00
.. 20	Prentice & Smith.....	Potatoes.....	59 10
.. 27	Zebedee Parret.....	30 cords of wood.....	66 00
.. 29	Ellen Miller.....	Washer, 3 months.....	30 00
.. 29	S. S. Edwards.....	Straw and potatoes.....	17 75
.. 30	“ “ ..	28 bushels of corn.....	14 00
Dec. 2	Follett, Foster, & Co....	Printing.....	11 50
.. 13	Columbus Gas Co.....	Gas and fittings.....	27 04
.. 14	Cox & Ijams ..	Meat bill, 3 months.....	91 96
.. 17	Wm H. Mason.....	Painting and glazing.....	4 20
.. 18	S. Crosby.....	18 bushels of corn.....	18 00
.. 21	Lena Schneider.....	Washing 1 month.....	10 00
.. 21	Samuel Conkle.....	107 pounds of butter.....	21 40
.. 21	M. Schlumbarger.....	Wages 1 month.....	10 00
.. 27	Snider & Kemerer.....	Brick masonry.....	15 00
.. 31	Kelton, Bancroft & Co...	Batting &c.....	13 75
1859.			
Jan. 3	Kate Shuster.....	Wages as cook 1 month.....	10 00
.. 3	Elizabeth Snider.....	“ “ “ ..	10 00
.. 3	H. M. Bassett.....	Apples.....	20 57
.. 4	L. J. Weaver.....	Dry goods.....	5 70
.. 5	M. Schlumbarger.....	Wages as cook 1 month.....	8 00
.. 5	G. Eigensee.....	Wages as attendant, 2 months.	16 00
.. 5	Wm H. Mason.....	Painting, &c.....	10 16
.. 7	Mrs. C. M. Neville.....	Rent to Jan. 1, 1859.....	125 00
.. 11	Alfred Efaw.....	2,155 pounds of hay..	10 77
.. 11	E. R. Hempsted.....	Horse shoeing and smith work.	11 50

PAYMENTS OF GENERAL EXPENSES—*Continued.*

Date.	To whom Paid.	On what Account.	Amount.
1859.			
Jan. 11	Geo Eigensee.....	Wages as attendant, 1 month..	\$10 00
.. 12	Columbus Gas Co.....	Gas consumed in December...	20 10
.. 17	Cox & Ijams.....	Meat, vegetables and butter...	50 06
.. 19	Henry Hael.....	Labor.....	40 00
.. 21	Blynn & Baldwin.....	Gas fixtures and clock.....	25 87
.. 22	Jno. Clark.....	Shoes for pupils.....	12 45
.. 28	S. Parret.....	10 cords of wood.....	22 00
.. 28	J. H. Schoonover.....	Hay and straw.....	12 58
.. 31	St. Clair & Scott.....	One force pump.....	20 00
Feb. 1	M. Schlumbarger.....	Wages as cook, 1 month.....	8 00
.. 1	Eliza Peyton.....	Wages as attendant, 1 month..	10 00
.. 1	Henry Hael.....	Gardner.....	15 00
.. 1	G. W. Cushman.....	Repairing harness.....	12 13
.. 2	Cox & Ijams.....	Meat bill.....	65 04
.. 5	D. C. Peyton.....	Wages as attendant 1 month..	8 00
.. 5	Eliza Peyton.....	“ “ “ ..	8 00
.. 11	Columbus Gas Co.....	Gas consumed in January.....	15 60
.. 15	Wm. Burton.....	31 pounds of butter.....	6 82
April 8	J. & S. Zettler.....	Groceries.....	137 50
.. 8	R. Snyder.....	Corn, oats and potatoes.....	54 85
.. 8	Henry Hael.....	Wages as gardener.....	20 00
.. 8	Kate Shuster.....	Wages as cook, 5 weeks.....	7 50
.. 12	Stone, O'Harra & Co	Merchandise.....	61 99
.. 15	Geo. McDonald.....	Groceries and provisions.....	411 44
.. 16	N. B. Marple.....	Drugs and medicines, &c.....	52 50
.. 20	Cox & Ijams.....	Meats and vegetables.....	68 00
.. 21	Wm. McDonald & Co	Groceries.....	93 08
.. 29	John Stone & Co.....	Goods and clothing.....	9 51
May 5	Bradford & Sydam.....	300 bushels of coal.....	28 50
.. 12	Columbus Gas Co.....	Gas and fittings.....	29 65
.. 23	S. Yearington.....	Meal, feed, &c.....	29 51
.. 31	B. Wilson.....	Insurance.....	25 00
June 14	Cox & Ijams.....	Meat in April.....	60 57
.. 22	P. J. Lofland.....	Repairs.....	19 25
.. 24	Randall & Aston.....	Stationery.....	37 33
.. 27	M. McCalister.....	Corn, oats, bran and potatoes..	45 70
.. 28	F. Halley.....	Plumbing.....	17 08
.. 29	Jos. Anderson.....	Fruit and vegetables.....	9 18
July 1	Jane E. Hills.....	Sewing 19 days.....	9 50
.. 1	J. & S. Zettler.....	Groceries and provisions.....	42 87
.. 2	W. Corzelius.....	Five bushels of potatoes.....	6 00
.. 8	R. Main.....	Two barrels of flour.....	16 00
.. 11	Jno. Clark.....	Shoes and repairs.....	21 74
.. 13	Wm. Aston.....	Soap and candles.....	11 36
.. 16	J. D. Osborn.....	Dry goods.....	165 51
.. 16	Butler & Bro.....	Spices, crackers, &c.....	8 64
.. 16	Columbus Gas Co.....	Gas consumed in June.....	4 35
.. 18	R. E. Champion.....	2,880 bushels of coal.....	208 80

PAYMENTS OF GENERAL EXPENSES—*Continued.*

Date.	To whom Paid.	On what Account.	Amount.
1859.			
July 20	Geo. R. Galloway	Potatoes and Eggs	\$5 45
.. 23	J. M. & W. Westwater	Crockeryware	104 62
.. 23	Cox & Ijams	Meat and vegetables	32 10
.. 27	Kilbourne, Kuhns & Co.	Hardware	22 51
.. 27	Geo. McDonald	Groceries	228 43
.. 29	Kelton, Bancroft & Co.	Dry goods	13 80
Aug. 1	R. E. Champion	120 bushels of coal	8 70
.. 11	E. & H. F. Booth	Repairing market wagon	51 25
.. 17	J. C. Wood	Repairing and tuning piano ...	8 00
.. 17	Wm. Bullen	20 cords of wood	43 00
.. 17	Cox & Ijams	Meat, &c., for July	15 76
.. 23	R. Main	Flour	13 00
.. 23	P. J. Lofland	Carpenter work	198 16
.. 23	M. D. Gray	Piano for school room	125 00
.. 23	M. McAllister	Oats and feed	8 75
.. 25	Wm. H. Mason	Painting and glazing ..	6 10
.. 25	Wm. Maxwell	2,614 pounds of hay	14 37
.. 25	A. Lewis	Whitewashing	6 00
.. 25	Sabin Hough	Advertising	4 00
.. 25	A. McCrary	1,850 pounds of hay	9 71
.. 25	Henry Ulry	Produce	18 67
.. 25	Z. Parratt	11 bushels of turnips	4 40
.. 25	M. McAllister	Corn	11 50
.. 25	Garrett Miller	17 bushels of corn	12 75
.. 25	Columbus Gas Co.	Gas bill	17 10
.. 25	W. Randall	Whitewashing	7 00
.. 25	Geo. R. Galloway ..	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of potatoes ..	8 92
.. 25	Tos. Jones	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ " "	9 33
.. 25	W. H. Mason	Painting	5 75
.. 26	"	" and paper hanging	31 50
Oct. 1	Jno. R. Cook	Oil, drugs, &c.	17 15
.. 15	M. McAllister	Bran, oats, &c.	14 05
Nov. 3	Wm. McDonald & Co.	Groceries	24 79
			\$4,333 47
Checks drawn and held for payment			2 3 09
			4,536 56
Balance of ap'riations not drawn Nov. 15 1858..			\$36 50
Appropriated by act of April 12, 1858			1,500 00
" " " 5, 1859			3,000 00
			\$4,536 56

PAYMENTS OF WAGES, RENT, FURNITURE AND REPAIRS.

Date.	To whom Paid.	On what Account.	Amount.
1859.			
April 12	Lena Schneider.....	Washer, 4 months.....	\$40 00
.. 12	Columbus Machine Co..	Iron bedsteads.....	67 94
.. 15	Gorton & Aston.....	Stoves and tin ware.....	92 10
.. 19	P. J. Lofland.....	Carpenter work.....	39 02
.. 20	D. T. Woodbury & Co..	Batting, Bedding &c.....	76 91
.. 23	P. J. Lofland.....	Building Gymnasium.....	266 67
.. 27	Geo. Engelke.....	Wages as Gardener.....	14 16
.. 28	Brotherlin & Halm.....	Furniture.....	216 45
May 12	Hiram Bassett.....	Wages as attendant, 1½ mo's..	15 00
.. 18	Eliza Peyton.....	" " 1 " ..	10 00
.. 18	E. Schneider.....	" washer 1 month	10 00
June 12	do	" " 3 "	29 00
.. 12	Maggie Schlumbarger....	" cook 1 "	10 00
.. 16	Kate Shuster.....	" "	38 00
.. 16	Ed. Patterson.....	" attendant, 1 month..	10 00
July 1	Hiram Bassett.....	" " 1 " ..	10 00
.. 1	Matilda Wolfel.....	" cook, 1 month.....	10 00
.. 1	M. Schlumbarger.....	" " 1 "	10 00
.. 2	Mrs C. M. Neville.....	Rent 1 qr., to July 1	125 00
.. 5	Clara N. Smith.....	Wages as seamstress.....	10 00
.. 5	Matilda Wolfel.....	Dining room service.....	10 00
.. 6	H. M. Bassett.....	Attendant 1½ months.....	15 00
.. 6	Geo. Eigensee.....	Laborer 1½ months.....	15 00
.. 11	Clara N. Smith.....	Seamstress.....	8 00
.. 13	H. M. Bassett.....	Attendant 3½ months.....	35 00
.. 21	Ed. Patterson.....	" 2 "	20 00
.. 21	Eliza Snyder.....	Washer 2 months.....	20 00
.. 28	Elizabeth Rekar.....	" 1 "	10 00
.. 28	Matilda Wolfel.....	Cook 7½ weeks.....	13 00
.. 28	Eliza Peyton.....	Wages 1 month.....	8 00
.. 28	Clara N. Smith.....	Attendant 1 month.....	8 00
Aug. 20	H. M. Bassett.....	" 1½ months.....	15 00
.. 20	M. Schlumbarger.....	Cook 1¼ months.....	10 00
.. 20	Nancy Peyton.....	Wages 4 weeks.....	6 00
.. 20	Ed Patterson.....	Attendant 1 month and 6 days.	12 00
.. 23	Henry Hael.....	Gardener.....	82 25
.. 23	Mrs. C. M. Neville.....	Rent, 1 qr.....	125 00
Sept. 8	M. Schlumbarger.....	Wages as cook, 1 month.....	9 00
.. 8	Eliza Peyton.....	" attendant 1 month...	10 00
.. 8	Clara N. Smith.....	" " 1 " ..	10 00
.. 14	Geo. Eigensee.....	Labor.....	14 00
.. 28	Eliza Peyton.....	Wages as attendant.....	16 00
.. 28	Delilah Peyton.....	" "	8 00
.. 28	C. Shustsr.....	" cook.....	8 00
.. 28	M. Schlumbarger.....	" "	8 00
.. 28	Nancy Peyton.....	" "	8 00
.. 28	E. Snyder.....	" washer and ironer...	8 00
Oct. 11	Mrs. C. M. Neville.....	Rent, 1 qr.....	125 00

PAYMENTS OF WAGES, ETC.—*Continued,*

Date.	To whom Paid.	On what Account.	Amount.
1859.			
Oct. 11	D. Peyton.....	Wages 2 months.....	\$16 00
.. 11	Geo. Eigensee.....	" 1 "	8 00
.. 11	E. Peyton.....	" 1 "	8 00
.. 11	C Shuster.....	" 1 "	8 00
.. 11	D. Peyton.....	" 1 "	8 00
.. 24	D. C. Peyton.....	" 1 "	8 00
.. 24	Eliza Peyton.....	" 1 "	8 00
.. 24	Geo. Eigensee.....	" 3 "	24 00
.. 24	C. Schlumbarger.....	" 1 "	8 00
.. 29	Eliza Peyton.....	" 2 "	16 00
.. 29	Geo. Eigensee.....	" 2 "	20 00
.. 31	M. Schlumbarger.....	Cook.....	14 00
.. 31	Kate Shuster.....	"	10 00
.. 31	Elen Miller.....	"	8 00
.. 31	Catherine Binder.....	"	8 00
.. 31	Eliza Peyton.....	Attendant.....	6 00
.. 31	Nancy Peyton.....	"	7 00
.. 31	Lara N Smith.....	"	24 50
.. 31	Delilah Peyton.....	"	24 00
.. 31	Elizabeth Rekar.....	"	12 00
.. 31	M. Wolfel.....	Seamstress.....	17 00
			2 000 00
Appropriated by act of April 5, 1859.....			2,000 00

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

Date.	To whom Paid.	How Employed.	Amounts.	Total.
1859.				
Jan. 13	R. J. Patterson....	Salary as Superintendent..	\$100 00	\$1,200 00
.. 20	do	"	100 00	
Feb. 8	do	"	100 00	
March 22	do	"	100 00	
May 24	do	"	100 00	
Aug. 9	do	"	300 00	
Nov. 3	do	"	200 00	
.. 9	do	"	200 00	
1858.				
Nov. 16	Harriet F. Purple.	" Matron.....	15 00	
Dec. 16	do	"	40 00	
1859.				
Jan. 28	do	"	40 00	
March 16	do	"	25 00	
April 12	do	"	35 00	

SALARIES OF OFFICERS—*Continued.*

Date.	To whom Paid.	How Employed.	Amounts.	Total.
1859.				
May 12	Harriet F. Purple.	Salary as Matron.....	\$20 00	
June 20	do	" "	30 00	
July 28	do	" "	75 00	
Oct. 4	do	" "	20 00	\$300 00
1858.				
Nov. 16	Julia B. Burbank..	" Teacher.....	10 00	
.. 20	do	" "	10 00	
.. 20	do	" "	5 00	
.. 27	do	" "	20 00	
.. 27	do	" "	10 00	
Dec. 31	do	" "	50 00	
1859.				
Feb. 15	do	" "	50 00	
March 11	do	" "	70 00	
April 13	do	" "	20 00	
May 18	do	" "	10 00	
June 12	do	" "	10 00	
July 11	do	" "	20 00	
.. 20	do	" "	67 50	
Aug. 13	do	" "	37 50	
Nov. 9	do	[Arrearages \$120]	30 00	420 00
1858.				
Nov. 27	Emily C. Whitman.	Salary as Teacher.....	25 00	
1858.				
Jan. 28	do	" "	15 00	
March 19	do	" "	25 00	
June 7	do	" "	20 00	
.. 20	do	" "	20 00	
July 13	do	" "	167 50	
Oct. 11	do	" "	25 00	297 50
Checks drawn and held for payment.....				2,217 50
				147 50
Balance unexpended Nov. 15, 1858.....				2,365 00
Appropriated by act of April 5, 1859.....				2,595 00
Balance Nov. 15, 1859.....				230 00

(CIRCULAR.)

OHIO STATE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE YOUTH.

This Institution has been established by the Ohio Legislature on a permanent foundation, and located in the city of Columbus.

Commodious buildings, in a healthy and accessible location, and a special system of management, training and instruction, render it a desirable residence for all children deficient in mind, or with marked eccentricities and peculiarities of intellect.

The design and object of this Institution, as established by legislative action, are to furnish *special* means of education to that portion of the youth of the State not provided for in any of its other educational institutions. Those only can therefore be received who are of a proper attending age, and who are in other respects suitable subjects, as contemplated by the law; and for such time only as shall, in the estimation of the Board of Trustees, suffice to impart all the education practicable in each particular case, and in conformity with the regulations hereinafter specified.

The education furnished by the Institution will include, not only the simpler elements of instruction usually taught in common schools, where that is practicable, but will embrace a course of training in the more practical matters of every day life; the cultivation of habits of cleanliness, propriety, self-management, self-reliance, and the development and enlargement of a capacity for useful occupation. As promotive of these objects, pupils will receive such physical education, and such medical, moral and hygienic treatment as their peculiar and varied conditions demand.

Children between the ages of six and fifteen, who are idiotic, or so peculiar or deficient in intellect as to be incapable of being educated at any ordinary school, and who are not *epileptic*, or greatly deformed, may be admitted by the Superintendent, with the advice and counsel of the Executive Committee. Applications in behalf of others shall be referred to the action of the Board of Trustees.

The parents, or next friends of those in whose behalf applications are made for admission as pupils, shall make answers in writing to such questions as the Superintendent may prescribe.

They shall, moreover, if of sufficient ability, engage to pay such reasonable sum, for the education and support of pupils, and furnish them with such proper clothing while in this Institution, as shall be stipulated by the Superintendent; and they shall, in all cases, be bound to receive them back when required, free of expense to the Institution.

As provided by the law, "the directors of county and city infirmaries, or the township trustees in any county where there is no county infirmary, may remove to said asylum, any idiotic and imbecile youth who may be properly admitted therein; and in such cases, said directors or township trustees shall support said youth at said asylum, from any funds under their control applicable to the support of such infirmaries or township poor."

The State pupils will be selected in equal numbers, as far as may be, from each judicial district of the State, from those whose parents or guardians are unable to provide for their support: "Provided that no youth shall be admitted as a State pupil as aforesaid, unless the probate judge of the county where said youth shall reside, shall certify that he or she is in indigent circumstances, and has resided in the State at least one year previous to such application." State pupils will be expected to come provided with a supply of neat and substantial clothing, adequate for the first six months. A bond will be required, in all cases, to insure the removal of the pupil, when required by the Superintendent, free of expense to the Institution.

There will be a vacation during the month of August, unless otherwise directed by the Board, at which period all pupils must be removed by the parents or guardians, unless otherwise directed by the Superintendent.

The law provides, that "it shall be the duty of the Trustees of this Asylum to receive propositions for donations of land or money, for the benefit of said Institution." All propositions in regard to donations, as

herein contemplated, should be directed to WM. DENNISON, Jr., Esq., President of the Board of Trustees, Columbus, Ohio.

Applications for the admission of pupils, and all other general correspondence, should be directed to R. J. Patterson, M.D., Superintendent, Columbus, Ohio.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

APPLICATION.

I hereby request that —, of — county, may be admitted as a paying pupil (or, if in indigent circumstances, as a beneficiary), into the Ohio Asylum for Idiots.*

—, —, 186 .

OBLIGATION.

In consideration of — being admitted into the Ohio Asylum for Idiots, I promise to pay to the Superintendent thereof, or to his order, quarterly in advance, the sum of — dollars and — cents, or at the rate of — dollars per annum, for board and tuition; to provide, or pay for, all requisite clothing and other things necessary for the health or comfort of said pupil, and remove —, when required by the Superintendent, without expense to said Asylum.†

Witness my hand, the — day of —, 186 .

I hereby guarantee the performance of the above obligation.

* To be signed by a guardian, near relative or friend, and forwarded to the Superintendent of Ohio Asylum for Idiots, Columbus, Ohio.

† The obligation is to be signed by responsible persons as principal and surety; if from a distance, and unknown, a certificate affording satisfactory evidence of sufficient ability, must accompany the bond.